

Advertisement	100 words	250 words	500 words	750 words	1000 words
One insertion	1.00	1.75	2.50	4.00	6.00
One month	2.50	3.50	5.00	7.00	12.00
Two months	4.00	6.00	8.00	12.00	18.00
Three months	5.00	7.00	10.00	15.00	22.00
Six months	8.00	12.00	18.00	25.00	36.00
One year	12.00	18.00	24.00	40.00	60.00

Dry Goods, &c.

THE

LATEST NOVELTIES

—IN—

DRY GOODS!

—IN—

Our lady patrons in all the surrounding counties will find, this season, an unusually attractive stock.

New and Fashionable Goods.

Every department is well filled with a complete assortment of whatever is desirable in the list of novelties now being introduced in the world of fashion, &c., &c., &c.

New Goods

TRI-WEEKLY,

and in many things are offering

GREAT BARGAINS

of purchases made at recent auction sales in New York.

MULLINS & HUNT

CHEAP DRY GOODS STORE

Second street.

MAYSVILLE, - - - KENTUCKY.

WHOLESALE

FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS!

—IN—

To our friends among the merchants of Mason, Fleming, Bracken, Harrison, Bath, Nicholas, Row, and adjoining counties, we would say we are now receiving

TRI-WEEKLY SUPPLIES

—OF—

ALL GOODS

suitable to a first class jobbing house, and would solicit the trade of close buyers.

TERMS CASH.

MULLINS & HUNT,

Second street.

MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY.

NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS.

D. D. DUTY, J. BARNES, D. S. LANE.

D. D. DUTY & CO.

We are pleased to announce to our patrons, and the public generally, that we have just received news from New York, the best and cheapest

STOCK OF GOODS

that we have ever offered in this market. Also, that we have associated with us, as a partner in our business.

MR. D. S. LANE,

late of Flemingsburg, Ky. Under the new arrangements we have increased capital, and improved facilities for doing business in every way, consequently have increased our stock, and are now in a position to supply already so kindly extended to us, but to increase the amount of our sale. We invite the attention of all our friends and relatives to our new business.

D. D. DUTY & CO.

DRESS GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY. From a list called to a handsome

SILK, OR POPLIN,

including intermediate prices, styles, and qualities of silk.

DRESS GOODS.

not at the lowest price. See them before you buy. D. D. DUTY & CO.

FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS.

The largest retail lot in the city purchased since THE DECLINE,

and selling very cheap. D. D. DUTY & CO.

GENTLEMEN, IN NEED OF CLOTHES.

CASSIMERES,

OVERCROTING,

VESTING

—AND ALL—

FURNISHING GOODS.

in their lines, might deserve a favor by seeing our goods, before they buy. D. D. DUTY & CO.

HOSIERY AND GLOVES.

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND BEST.

Stock we have ever had,

FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN,

including GENTS' KIDS, in black, white and colored, of superior quality. D. D. DUTY & CO.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S

UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.

A nice line of different grades, some very cheap, at D. D. DUTY & CO.

CLOAKING CLOTHS.

If you want to see the

PRETTIEST AND CHEAPEST

gi town, Call at D. D. DUTY & CO.

THE WEEKLY MAYSVILLE EAGLE.

MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25, 1868.

VOLUME L.

NUMBER 21

A NEW ALCESTIS.

What time of year it was I cannot tell. Since all my widowed seasons are as one—When, sitting in my summer house alone, I read the story that she loved so well.

For ever she would play the learned wife, My beautiful, my lost! and with sweet looks Would nestled to my side and my books, Fearing lest they should occupy my life.

I read how sweet Alcestis died to save Her lord's life, who would not be consoled And how, ere one or two dark months had rolled,

A pitying God restored her from the grave. And reading thus I slept, and sleeping dreamt It was no longer King Admetus' bride Whom the gods brought unto her husband's side.

But mine, Ah me! how tremulous she seemed.

With too much joy, like some dew-laden flower; How tenderly we sough'd each other's eyes, Speaking no word, but breathing happy sighs, Forgetting all our sorrows in an hour.

And then the vision passed. I wept to wake And feel the dissolution of the day:

I prayed the dream to come again and stay, Lest, ere the race was run, my heart should break.

Once a week.

CONCLUSION OF THE

Speech of Hon. James B. Beck,

ON THE

ALABAMA CONSTITUTION.

That is the way this matter stands. And now let me ask what harm it will do, if you say, a large majority of the people of Alabama are in favor of this constitution, to send it back, and let them vote upon it again? Pass a law, if you please, that the constitution shall be adopted if a majority of the votes cast are in favor of it, but do not come here now and in view of all the facts, say that it has been adopted, and that you will appoint office those men who have been rejected by the people.

The bill also provides as a condition precedent to the admission of the State, that its Legislature shall ratify fourteenth amendment to the Constitution, to send it back, and let them vote upon it again? Then, Congress requires that you do, and appoints them men to compose the Legislature. Congress requires them to do it, and the people of the northern and western States—some of whom have retracted their ratification of that amendment—are to have it forced upon them by the vote of a Legislature of Alabama, appointed by Congress.

That is the way this matter stands. And all experience teaches that magnanimity and generosity to a fallen foe will make him a friend, while cruelty and oppression will but irritate his hate. The act which above all others made Napoleon I. the greatest man of Europe, was his protection of the slaves.

History scarcely affords a finer instance of the intemperance of a womanhood to suit the taste of the people, than that of the wife of the Lacedemonians.

“Other things are old stories; you are all that I love to see.” “I am going to walk out with the lark. She shall sing to me of you; then she shall be silent forever in the furrow of her grave, and I shall be the only one to see you again.” “Cherish faithfully your attachment to me; it is all my life. You see how my poor hand trembles; but my heart is firm.” “I have but one thought—fidelity to your all the rest is gone.”

For many years—ever after his noble faculties were broken—and even had lost the use of his limbs, so that he was forced to be carried in a chair, and his wife carried him about the house—had he not been a dead load, and his supremacy of the republic acknowledged, they were protected in all their rights and privileges. The inhabitant of the South could claim protection from the extortions of Pericles, Paul and the Jew exemption from the scourge by the assertion, “I am a Roman citizen.” Even the Emperor Napoleon, in his life of Caesar, returns thanks that Gaul was conquered, as the conquest had made him a friend, while cruelty and oppression will but irritate his hate. The act which above all others made Napoleon I. the greatest man of Europe, was his protection of the slaves.

“Other things are old stories; you are all that I love to see.” “I am going to walk out with the lark. She shall sing to me of you; then she shall be silent forever in the furrow of her grave, and I shall be the only one to see you again.” “Cherish faithfully your attachment to me; it is all my life. You see how my poor hand trembles; but my heart is firm.” “I have but one thought—fidelity to your all the rest is gone.”

For many years—ever after his noble faculties were broken—and even had lost the use of his limbs, so that he was forced to be carried in a chair, and his wife carried him about the house—had he not been a dead load, and his supremacy of the republic acknowledged, they were protected in all their rights and privileges. The inhabitant of the South could claim protection from the extortions of Pericles, Paul and the Jew exemption from the scourge by the assertion, “I am a Roman citizen.” Even the Emperor Napoleon, in his life of Caesar, returns thanks that Gaul was conquered, as the conquest had made him a friend, while cruelty and oppression will but irritate his hate. The act which above all others made Napoleon I. the greatest man of Europe, was his protection of the slaves.

“Other things are old stories; you are all that I love to see.” “I am going to walk out with the lark. She shall sing to me of you; then she shall be silent forever in the furrow of her grave, and I shall be the only one to see you again.” “Cherish faithfully your attachment to me; it is all my life. You see how my poor hand trembles; but my heart is firm.” “I have but one thought—fidelity to your all the rest is gone.”

For many years—ever after his noble faculties were broken—and even had lost the use of his limbs, so that he was forced to be carried in a chair, and his wife carried him about the house—had he not been a dead load, and his supremacy of the republic acknowledged, they were protected in all their rights and privileges. The inhabitant of the South could claim protection from the extortions of Pericles, Paul and the Jew exemption from the scourge by the assertion, “I am a Roman citizen.” Even the Emperor Napoleon, in his life of Caesar, returns thanks that Gaul was conquered, as the conquest had made him a friend, while cruelty and oppression will but irritate his hate. The act which above all others made Napoleon I. the greatest man of Europe, was his protection of the slaves.

“Other things are old stories; you are all that I love to see.” “I am going to walk out with the lark. She shall sing to me of you; then she shall be silent forever in the furrow of her grave, and I shall be the only one to see you again.” “Cherish faithfully your attachment to me; it is all my life. You see how my poor hand trembles; but my heart is firm.” “I have but one thought—fidelity to your all the rest is gone.”

For many years—ever after his noble faculties were broken—and even had lost the use of his limbs, so that he was forced to be carried in a chair, and his wife carried him about the house—had he not been a dead load, and his supremacy of the republic acknowledged, they were protected in all their rights and privileges. The inhabitant of the South could claim protection from the extortions of Pericles, Paul and the Jew exemption from the scourge by the assertion, “I am a Roman citizen.” Even the Emperor Napoleon, in his life of Caesar, returns thanks that Gaul was conquered, as the conquest had made him a friend, while cruelty and oppression will but irritate his hate. The act which above all others made Napoleon I. the greatest man of Europe, was his protection of the slaves.

“Other things are old stories; you are all that I love to see.” “I am going to walk out with the lark. She shall sing to me of you; then she shall be silent forever in the furrow of her grave, and I shall be the only one to see you again.” “Cherish faithfully your attachment to me; it is all my life. You see how my poor hand trembles; but my heart is firm.” “I have but one thought—fidelity to your all the rest is gone.”

For many years—ever after his noble faculties were broken—and even had lost the use of his limbs, so that he was forced to be carried in a chair, and his wife carried him about the house—had he not been a dead load, and his supremacy of the republic acknowledged, they were protected in all their rights and privileges. The inhabitant of the South could claim protection from the extortions of Pericles, Paul and the Jew exemption from the scourge by the assertion, “I am a Roman citizen.” Even the Emperor Napoleon, in his life of Caesar, returns thanks that Gaul was conquered, as the conquest had made him a friend, while cruelty and oppression will but irritate his hate. The act which above all others made Napoleon I. the greatest man of Europe, was his protection of the slaves.

“Other things are old stories; you are all that I love to see.” “I am going to walk out with the lark. She shall sing to me of you; then she shall be silent forever in the furrow of her grave, and I shall be the only one to see you again.” “Cherish faithfully your attachment to me; it is all my life. You see how my poor hand trembles; but my heart is firm.” “I have but one thought—fidelity to your all the rest is gone.”

For many years—ever after his noble faculties were broken—and even had lost the use of his limbs, so that he was forced to be carried in a chair, and his wife carried him about the house—had he not been a dead load, and his supremacy of the republic acknowledged, they were protected in all their rights and privileges. The inhabitant of the South could claim protection from the extortions of Pericles, Paul and the Jew exemption from the scourge by the assertion, “I am a Roman citizen.” Even the Emperor Napoleon, in his life of Caesar, returns thanks that Gaul was conquered, as the conquest had made him a friend, while cruelty and oppression will but irritate his hate. The act which above all others made Napoleon I. the greatest man of Europe, was his protection of the slaves.

“Other things are old stories; you are all that I love to see.” “I am going to walk out with the lark. She shall sing to me of you; then she shall be silent forever in the furrow of her grave, and I shall be the only one to see you again.” “Cherish faithfully your attachment to me; it is all my life. You see how my poor hand trembles; but my heart is firm.” “I have but one thought—fidelity to your all the rest is gone.”

For many years—ever after his noble faculties were broken—and even had lost the use of his limbs, so that he was forced to be carried in a chair, and his wife carried him about the house—had he not been a dead load, and his supremacy of the republic acknowledged, they were protected in all their rights and privileges. The inhabitant of the South could claim protection from the extortions of Pericles, Paul and the Jew exemption from the scourge by the assertion, “I am a Roman citizen.” Even the Emperor Napoleon, in his life of Caesar, returns thanks that Gaul was conquered, as the conquest had made him a friend, while cruelty and oppression will but irritate his hate. The act which above all others made Napoleon I. the greatest man of Europe, was his protection of the slaves.

“Other things are old stories; you are all that I love to see.” “I am going to walk out with the lark. She shall sing to me of you; then she shall be silent forever in the furrow of her grave, and I shall be the only one to see you again.” “Cherish faithfully your attachment to me; it is all my life. You see how my poor hand trembles; but my heart is firm.” “I have but one thought—fidelity to your all the rest is gone.”

For many years—ever after his noble faculties were broken—and even had lost the use of his limbs, so that he was forced to be carried in a chair, and his wife carried him about the house—had he not been a dead load, and his supremacy of the republic acknowledged, they were protected in all their rights and privileges. The inhabitant of the South could claim protection from the extortions of Pericles, Paul and the Jew exemption from the scourge by the assertion, “I am a Roman citizen.” Even the Emperor Napoleon, in his life of Caesar, returns thanks that Gaul was conquered, as the conquest had made him a friend, while cruelty and oppression will but irritate his hate. The act which above all others made Napoleon I. the greatest man of Europe, was his protection of the slaves.

“Other things are old stories; you are all that I love to see.” “I am going to walk out with the lark. She shall sing to me of you; then she shall be silent forever in the furrow of her grave, and I shall be the only one to see you again.” “Cherish faithfully your attachment to me; it is all my life. You see how my poor hand trembles; but my heart is firm.” “I have but one thought—fidelity to your all the rest is gone.”

For many years—ever after his noble faculties were broken—and even had lost the use of his limbs, so that he was forced to be carried in a chair, and his wife carried him about the house—had he not been a dead load, and his supremacy of the republic acknowledged, they were protected in all their rights and privileges. The inhabitant of the South could claim protection from the extortions of Pericles, Paul and the Jew exemption from the scourge by the assertion, “I am a Roman citizen.” Even the Emperor Napoleon, in his life of Caesar, returns thanks that Gaul was conquered, as the conquest had made him a friend, while cruelty and oppression will but irritate his hate. The act which above all others made Napoleon I.

WEEKLY MAYSVILLE EAGLE

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY,
THOMAS M. GREEN.

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.
Office on Second street, between Court and Market.

MAYSVILLE, KY., MARCH 25, 1868.

MUST SWEAR BY THE PLATFORM.

The Lexington *Statesman*, of the 14th, thus lays down the law to the Radical Electors, and prohibits any flinching from the cardinal principles of Radicalism as expounded by THAD STEVENS & Co.:

Mr. Wadsworth has not signified his decision of the position the Union party has given him, and the *Statesman* says—“*we are of our party, yet that he gives Grant for the Presidency, he will most assiduously endeavor to sustain the position*.”

“*General Grant will tell you we are a non-partisan candidate, but he is the representative of the principles of the Republicans party. Be it in addition to that, he is considered honest, an able executive officer, and because he is, further, the embodiment of the principles of the Union, he is to be preferred to all others.*”

“*Those who support him must support him upon the platform to be made out of the principles of the Republicans party.*”

“*The issues of to-day are substantially what Gen. Hobson calls them, ‘the issues of the Union.’*”

“*Gen. Grant was right on this issue throughout the rebellion, and he has continued right ever since.*”

“*He has faithfully protected and made honest and peace recognized throughout all the land—State Rights with secession forever dead, and a trial in the land—these will be the cardinal principles of Grant’s platform, and upon them he will run and be elected.*”

“*We hope Mr. Wadsworth can advocate such trial principles. If so, we will support him.*”

“*Gen. Grant will make us a choice of evils, and will not result in any good to the ticket.*”

We certainly agree with the *Statesman* that GRANT is the very embodiment and incarnation of the evil principles that underlie the acts of the Radical organization. They were never more succinctly enunciated than in his letter to the President opposing the removal of SHERIDAN, in which he assumed that the will of the Radical party, and not the Constitution of the United States, is the supreme law of the land, and must be obeyed as such; and that whenever the latter comes in conflict with the former, the instrument which all Federal officers are required to solemnly swear to support, must give way to that higher law—the will of the Radical party, which is the only voice of the people to which Gen. GRANT gives any heed. THAD STEVENS’ profane utterance, “to Hell with the Constitution,” was not more clearly expressive of this idea than Gen. GRANT’s more decorous and more dangerous and demagogic way of conveying the same thought. Rejecting this thoroughly Democratic theory as subversive of regulated liberty, and destructive of all constitutional republicanism, we at once declared that we would not support Gen. GRANT even though nominated by the Democratic Convention. The *Statesman* is right and candid in saying that those who do not endorse Radical principles as disclosed in the unconstitutional acts of the party, cannot consistently act on the electoral ticket in Kentucky. And, in our opinion, it might have said with equal propriety, that those who cannot endorse the acts of Congress, cannot consistently vote with the party which makes those measures the basis of its platform.

The Radical party has “guaranteed Freedom” by striking down the right of local self-government in ten States of the Union, depriving their people of the right of trial by jury, and placing them and all their interests at the mercy of an unscrupulous military despotism. It has “protected loyalty and made it honorable” by denying loyal representatives from the Southern States seats in Congress to which they had been elected, and by prescribing every gallant officer and soldier in the North who refused to sanction their desperate and wicked aggressions against public and private liberty. It has “recognized peace throughout the land” by practically declaring that the country is still in a state of war, by keeping suspended the writ of habeas corpus, and maintaining a standing army in the South, at an unnecessary expense of millions, in order to aid its myrmidons and facile instruments to enforce its unconstitutional edicts; and by pursuing a policy that will render such an army necessary through all coming time to maintain the negro supremacy established by its agency in the South.

It has indeed destroyed, but we hope not forever, every right reserved to the States by the Constitution, and to secure the States in the exercise of which the Union itself was formed; it has usurped all political powers, both those denied to Congress and those reserved to the people, and trampled upon every principle that distinguished our American nationality from the worst despots of the old world.

The “equal and exact justice to every man, woman and child” in the country, which the Radicals have secured and which they seek to perpetuate, is illustrated in the imprisonment of editors by military orders; the removal of State officials by the edicts of military satraps; the trial of citizens by courts martial; the sentence of citizens by commanders of departments without trial of any description; the placing of negroes on juries for the trial of white men; the appointment of negroes as policemen in the cities of the South; the election of negroes to various positions of trust and profit; the disfranchisement of many of the whites; and the utter ruin, bankruptcy, tyranny, oppression, lawlessness and crime, which is the result of the combination of the “mean whites,” with the negroes for the purpose of bringing the South under negro and Radical domination.

The splendid effects of the workings of these principles in any State embracing them is shown by the unrivaled prosperity, the happy tranquility, the sunny peace, the domestic quiet, and the enviable liberty which reign supreme in Tennessee.

DEATH OF J. S. DURY, ESQ.

The Mr. Sterling *Scutell* says: Words are inadequate to convey to the reader of these columns, our feelings of desolate heart deep grief as we pen these few lines of feeble tribute to the memory of our deceased friend. He died at the Merchants Hotel, in Cincinnati, on Saturday night, March 7th. The tidings of his death, though long expected, came to his many warm and devoted friends at this, his chosen home, like the sudden blast of the tornado upon a summer sea.

About four weeks ago, feeble in health and laboring under the belief that his disease though dangerous, was not necessarily fatal, thinking that a change of scene and treatment would be beneficial to him, he left this town for Cincinnati, and placed

himself under the care of his friend and intimate associate, Dr. McCarthy, a successful and eminent physician of that city. At intervals from that time forward letters were received from him, written in his usual exuberant and joyous spirit, speaking of his rapidly recuperating physical health, and looking forward with delight to an early return to those whom he most loved and with whom his daily presence was a matter of supreme pleasure. This bright picture was suddenly clouded by the angel of death passing his hand over him, and taking his gentle, genial and heroic spirit home to the God that gave it.

Mr. DURY was a native of Allentown, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, and was born on the 14th day of Feb., 1833. Having the misfortune to lose his parents early in life, he was apprenticed by those having guardianship over him to the tailoring business in his native town. At the age of twenty-one he came to Flemingsburg, in his State, in pursuit of his trade. Here he fell under the notice of the Hon. L. W. Andrews, a distinguished lawyer, orator and statesman of Kentucky, whose penetrating insight into character and thorough knowledge of human nature enabled him to discover in the young tailor elements of success in other and more responsible walks in life. Taking him from his needle and bench, Judge Andrews made him a member of his own family circle and gave him not only his books to study but further objection. Let the people rule.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

The Frankfort *Commonwealth* denies that the Radical party in Kentucky are in favor of negro suffrage. We are glad to hear it, but think that our contemporary is mistaken. The Kentucky Radicals are in affiliation with the Radicals of Tennessee and other States where negro suffrage and white disfranchisement attain; and they must clear their skirts of all sympathy with such proceedings before the people of Kentucky will accept their denial. Here is the law to Radicalism which HORACE GREENE lays down, and if Kentucky Radicals reject it, they will be read out of the immaculate party.—*Leavenworth*.

Republicans in all the States had better make up their minds at once that there cannot be two policies in the party—one for the North and one for the South. We cannot give the ignorant millions of the freedmen in the rebel States the ballot, and at the same time refuse it to the educated thousands in the North. If we attempt such juggling, we shall out of that we have not cheated the negro but ourselves.

We take the following extract from Mr. Beck’s vigorous speech in opposition to the bill imposing a rejected constitution on Alabama:

“This is the first time, so far as I am aware, that the majority have gone to the length now proposed, to repudiate all their own acts, overrule all their own laws, and unblushingly and avowedly punish the people of a great State for doing what this Congress solemnly declared it was right, proper, and lawful for them to do. I have read of the treatment of the children of Israel by their Egyptian taskmasters, who required the full tale of brick when the straw was withheld. I have read the fable of the wolf and the lamb, but I never, till now, supposed that the principles of tyranny, fraud, and oppression there illustrated would, in the middle of the nineteenth century, be attempted to be carried into practical operation by an American Congress. But it is even so. Waiving, for the sake of argument, all the questions relating to the unconstitutionality of the reconstruction acts (so-called), though that has been demonstrated in every variety of form in these Halls, on the hustings, and by the highest judicial tribunal in the land, and admitting, as I propose to do, that for all the purposes relating to the adoption or rejection of the present paper purporting to be a constitution, they are valid and binding on the people of Alabama, that people have, in strict accordance with their requirements, repudiated and rejected it. And the only question before us for consideration is, shall we force the people of that State to adopt, accept, and live under the thralldom of that instrument after it had been rejected by them, notwithstanding the almost superhuman efforts that have been made to force it upon them. If we do, we it with full knowledge that we are forcing it upon people who scorn, loath, and hate all the leading features of it, and who will properly consider it as a wicked, cruel, and malignant effort on the part of this Congress to still further disgrace, degrade, and humiliate them as a punishment for past offenses, under the pretense of establishing civil government in their midst. It would be far more manly, more in accordance with that frank, and straightforward policy, which has, in time past, been the boast of American statesmanship, if we are to throw off the mask which it only reveals our illegal purposes and proclaim what the world already knows and sees, that we intend to hold and treat ten States as conquered and subjugated provinces, and not only to crush out the last vestige of civil and political liberty there, but to insult, disgrace, and degrade the white race, and place them under the dominion—the absolute and unlimited dominion of their former slaves.

But we mourn him not, as one having no hope. Early attaching himself to the Christian Church in this place he was true to the teachings of his divine Minister, true to the sacred tenets of the church and true to the scarcely less sacred teachings of a religious and early lost mother.

We do not write in the spirit of fulsome eulogy, but we are aware that our affection for the deceased may give color to our humble tribute when the glory of his virtues brightens the page of his life. We know he had his faults, but they were the failings of a gentleman and not the outcroppings of inward vice. These will be forgotten, but his sterling manly nature, his brave genial spirit and his gentle child-like yet enthusiastic presence will remain as it seems, in the providence of God—to die.

But we mourn him not, as one having no hope. Early attaching himself to the Christian Church in this place he was true to the teachings of his divine Minister, true to the sacred tenets of the church and true to the scarcely less sacred teachings of a religious and early lost mother.

We do not write in the spirit of fulsome eulogy, but we are aware that our affection for the deceased may give color to our humble tribute when the glory of his virtues brightens the page of his life. We know he had his faults, but they were the failings of a gentleman and not the outcroppings of inward vice. These will be forgotten, but his sterling manly nature, his brave genial spirit and his gentle child-like yet enthusiastic presence will remain as it seems.

The proposed bill reads thus:

“Whereas, the people of Alabama, in pursuance of the provisions of an act of Congress entitled “An act for the more efficient government of the rebel States,” passed March 2, 1867, and the act of the Legislature of the same, hereinafter called the State government, which is republican in form; and whereas, at an election commencing on the 4th of February, A. D. 1868, a large majority of the legal voters of said State, voting at said election, voted for the adoption of said constitution: Therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That the said State of Alabama shall be recognized and admitted into the Union on the condition that the same, and shall be entitled to representation in Congress as soon as the Legislature of said State, the members of which were elected at the election mentioned in the preamble of this act, shall have duly ratified the amendment to the Constitution of the United States proposed by the Thirty-Ninth Congress, and known as article fourteen:

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That said State of Alabama shall be recognized and admitted into the Union on the following fundamental conditions: That the right of suffrage of citizens of the United States shall never be denied or abridged in said State on account of race, color, or previous condition

of slavery; and Congress shall have power to annul any act of said State in violation or in derogation of the provisions of this act.

The choice of a candidate is in effect tantamount to an election. At the latter every body entitled to the right of suffrage would be allowed a vote, and if a Democrat, should be permitted to say who is the best man to run. This is the fairest and most satisfactory manner of deciding the matter that has as yet been devised.

The people have more sense about these things than they are sometimes given credit for. A lot of delegates who are ruled, perhaps, by a few sharp managers, cannot display any more wisdom or discrimination than the great mass of citizens who are entrusted with the sacred prerogative of suffrage. We are among those who sincerely believe that “*vox populi vox Dei*,” “the voice of the people is the voice of God.” They may sometimes be persuaded from the right path, or some of them may be corrupted by the appliances of wealth or power; but their decisions are generally better than those of any collections of politicians that could be made in the land. Harmony in the ranks cannot be maintained very long unless the most open and most indubitably fair mode of choosing candidates is resorted to when there are so many aspirants. Those defeated in delegate conventions will often complain of trickery and introduce demoralization and trouble into the party by running independent races. When all have had a voice in setting the matter there can be no room for further objection. Let the people rule.

MARRIED.

HENRY—WILLIAMSON.—On the 10th inst., at the residence of the bride’s mother, in Cincinnati, O., Rev. W. V. Yendell, Rector of St. John’s, the Rev. K. C. Garrison, Henry, late C. S. A., to Josephine K. Williamson, daughter of the late James E. Williamson.

DEED.

FITZGERALD.—On the 12th inst., at his late residence in the 8th year of his age, Mr. David Fitzgerald in the 8th year of his age.

GARNETT.—In Maysville, Ky., Saturday, March 21st, 1868, Mr. James S. Garnett, of Hamilton County, Ky., to

STONE.—At the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Cecelia Johnson, in St. Charles County, Missouri, on the night of the 1st inst., from the effects of a stroke of apoplexy, died Dr. John S. Stone, Judge of Probate, Judge John H. Stone, second son of Elder Barton W. Stone, deceased.

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Stone, widow of Dr. John S. Stone, and daughter of Frederick and Bettie Visscher, of Owingsville, Kentucky.

VALUABLE LAND.

AT PRIVATE SALE:

220 Acres of Land,

bring one mile south west of Germantown, along the turnpike, now under contract, from Germantown to Bridgeville, 100 acres of it is finely timbered; has a large spring, and a large grain barn.

The land lays well for grain, and is well broken, lying in the middle of a country. A good Circular Saw Mill will be erected on the property, and convenient to the timber. Also, 71 acres of land lying on the North Fork of Licking, 6 miles southwest of Germantown, 100 acres of land, and a dwelling house, barn, and outbuildings, all on the farm, a dwelling house and tobacco barn, the land all under fence. For further information, see Mr. W. C. Stone, Germantown, Ky.

Thirty acres of Mason county land, lying four miles west of Germantown, along the turnpike, and about one-half mile from the Maysville & Lexington Railroad, will be sold at public sale on the 21st inst., at the farm, on Court Street, Maysville, on Monday, the 5th day of April, 1868.

For further information, see Mr. W. C. Stone, Germantown, Ky.

W. C. STONE, 100 acres of land, Germantown, Ky.

W. C. STONE, 30 acres of land, Germantown, Ky.

W. C. STONE, 100 acres of land, Germantown, Ky.

W. C. STONE, 100 acres of land, Germantown, Ky.

W. C. STONE, 100 acres of land, Germantown, Ky.

W. C. STONE, 100 acres of land, Germantown, Ky.

W. C. STONE, 100 acres of land, Germantown, Ky.

W. C. STONE, 100 acres of land, Germantown, Ky.

W. C. STONE, 100 acres of land, Germantown, Ky.

W. C. STONE, 100 acres of land, Germantown, Ky.

W. C. STONE, 100 acres of land, Germantown, Ky.

W. C. STONE, 100 acres of land, Germantown, Ky.

W. C. STONE, 100 acres of land, Germantown, Ky.

W. C. STONE, 100 acres of land, Germantown, Ky.

W. C. STONE, 100 acres of land, Germantown, Ky.

W. C. STONE, 100 acres of land, Germantown, Ky.

W. C. STONE, 100 acres of land, Germantown, Ky.

W. C. STONE, 100 acres of land, Germantown, Ky.

W. C. STONE, 100 acres of land, Germantown, Ky.

W. C. STONE, 100 acres of land, Germantown, Ky.

W. C. STONE, 100 acres of land, Germantown, Ky.

W. C. STONE, 100 acres of land, Germantown, Ky.

W. C. STONE, 100 acres of land, Germantown, Ky.

W. C. STONE, 100 acres of land, Germantown, Ky.

W. C. STONE, 100 acres of land, Germantown, Ky.

W. C. STONE, 100 acres of land, Germantown, Ky.

W. C. STONE, 100 acres of land, Germantown, Ky.

W. C. STONE, 100 acres of land, Germantown, Ky.

W. C. STONE, 100 acres of land, Germantown, Ky.

W. C. STONE, 100 acres of land, Germantown, Ky.

W. C. STONE, 100 acres of land, Germantown, Ky.

W. C. STONE, 100 acres of land, Germantown, Ky.

W. C. STONE, 100 acres of land, Germantown, Ky.

W. C. STONE, 100 acres of land, Germantown, Ky.

W. C. STONE, 100 acres of land, Germantown, Ky.

W. C. STONE, 100 acres of land, Germantown,

WEEKLY MAYSVILLE EAGLE

MAYSVILLE, KY., MARCH 25, 1868.

THE DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.

THE COUNTY PRECINCTS SUPPORTED.

AMBIDEXTROUS PRESTIDIGITATION.

The Democratic County Meeting held in this city, on Saturday last, was one of the most remarkable affairs of the kind ever held—remarkable for the circumstances under which the call was issued; remarkable for the character of the call itself; and most remarkable of all for the proceedings of the assemblage, for it was in no sense a Convention. The meeting bore a resemblance to Conventions only in the preconcerted movement to thwart the will of the people, and to direct all its actions to suit the purpose of the select few who claim and exercise the right to dictate to the Democratic party of Mason county how they shall think and for whom they shall vote.

The call for the meeting on Saturday is peculiar in this: That it was not signed by order of the Executive Committee of the Democratic party, but merely by the worthy Chairman of that Committee. The Committee had not been notified of any meeting to take the subject of a Convention or County Meeting under consideration, nor had such a meeting been held. The members of the Committee had not been consulted in reference to the call, and had they been consulted it is certain that some of them would have objected to any meeting which would have subjected the whole county to being outvoted by comparatively a few gentlemen in the two Maysville precincts. On these grounds some of the Democrats in the county regarded the call as irregular, informal, and without authority, and the members of the Executive Committee in the Mayslick and Sardis precincts called precent meetings for the purpose of selecting delegates to the meeting.

The meeting was called to order by the Chairman of the Executive Committee, who moved that Judge Phister take the Chair, which motion was carried unanimously. After the object of the meeting had been explained by the Chairman, Judge Samrall moved that the Chairman appoint a Committee to select delegates to the District Convention. Thereupon Dr. Basil Duke, of Mayslick, rose and read a call for a precent meeting in Mayslick, signed by Henry S. Johnson, a member of the Executive Committee, and stated that the meeting had been held and that delegates to represent the wishes of the Democrats of that precinct had been appointed, and that three of the number, B. F. Cliff, J. D. Dougherty and H. C. Litter, were present. In behalf of the Democrats of the Mayslick precinct, Dr. Duke protested against the call under which the meeting assembled, stating that to his own knowledge a number of the Committee had not been consulted, and that under the terms of the call the wishes of the people in the country precincts could be, and was likely to be, suppressed. He claimed that the delegates from the Mayslick precent better understood the wishes of the Democrats of the precent than the Chairman of the meeting did, and demanded that the will of the Democrats of the county should be respected. He therefore moved as a substitute for Judge Samrall's resolution, that the meeting should resolve itself into a Convention of Delegates from the several precents, the persons present from each precent being recognized as delegates, and that each precent be allowed through its representatives to select its own delegates to the District Convention. This motion was opposed by Judge Samrall, who advocated his own resolution giving the power to the Chair to appoint the Committee, and, of course, the power to determine the character of the delegates. He was also opposed by John B. Poyntz, who also took the same ground, that the meeting was not a Convention of Delegates, but a Mass Meeting, and all questions were to be decided not by delegates representing the Democratic strength in the several precents, but by a majority of the Democrats present voting en masse. Dr. Duke ably defended his resolution in several short and pointed speeches, in which he clearly demonstrated that his proposition was the only one under which the people could have their voice heard; that to permit the Chairman to appoint a Committee to select the delegates was substantially to confer upon him the power of saying who should be nominated. He opposed this taking power from the people and giving it to the Chairman. A motion was then made and voted down, that each precent should select its own committee, which Dr. Duke accepted. Finally a resolution was moved and carried that the Chairman should appoint a Committee of the delegates, one from each precent, to select the delegates. A reconsideration was moved, and pending the question of reconsideration, Thos. M. Green, at the request of the delegates from Mayslick precent, asked permission from the meeting to participate in its proceedings, which was granted. Mr. Green then offered a resolution that on the question of reconsideration the vote should be taken by precents, the persons present from the several precents representing the Democrats of their respective precents—and that each precent be entitled to cast a vote of one for every fifty Democratic voters, and one for every fraction over twenty-five. Mr. Green advocated his resolution by directing the attention of the Chair to the fact, that the two Maysville precents contained less than six hundred Democratic voters, while the rest of the county contained more than twelve hundred; yet, owing to the concentration of the people in the Maysville precents within a small area, and owing to their proximity to the Court House, they could, in a Mass Meeting, on all occasions outside the rest of the county, and where the interests were opposing, defeat the wishes of the country precents. It was right that the Democrats of Maysville should have a voice equal to their proportionate strength, but it was not right that advantage should be taken of their proximity to the place of holding the meeting to defeat the wishes of the greater number of Democrats who lived in the country precents. He urged that on the question of reconsideration the principle of equity should be adopted of allowing the representatives from the country precents to cast their relative strength according to the number of Democratic voters living in the different precents. The Chairman ruled Mr. Green's resolution out of order, and an appeal being taken to the meeting the Chair was sustained by the very character of vote to which Mr. Green had just objected. The motion to reconsider was then rejected. A resolution was then offered that the matter be referred back to meetings in the several precents, to be held on Saturday next, which meetings should select the delegates to the District Convention in proportion to the number of Democratic voters in each precent. This was also voted down by a majority composed

Democratic County Meeting.

Pursuant to a previous notice, the Democrats of Mason county, met at the Court House in the city of Maysville, on Saturday the 21st day of March, 1868, for the purpose of selecting delegates to attend the District Convention, which will meet in Maysville, on the 4th day of May, 1868, for the purpose of selecting suitable candidates for circuit judge and commonwealth's attorney.

H. T. Pearce, Chairman of Democratic Executive Committee, called the house to order, and on motion of E. C. Phister was called to the chair, and W. S. Frank appointed Secretary, the Chairman then explained the object of the meeting.

On motion of Jos. K. Sumrall, that a committee of 11, one from each precent in the county be selected to suggest the required number of delegates from each precent to be sent to the District Convention to be held in Maysville, on the 4th day of April next. The motion carried, and then the chairman proceeded to select the committee, composed of the following persons:

Maysville Precinct, No. 1.—W. B. Baldwin, 2.—Jos. K. Sumrall, Washington, Minerva, Lewisburg, Orangefield, Germantown, Dover, Murphyville, Sardis, Mayslick, J. A. Slack, A. Bledsoe, J. B. Poyntz, Thor. Ordridge, Eli. Writt, T. A. Respass, Willis Berry, John Bland, John T. Wilson.

While the committee were out the chairman was called upon and made some very interesting and suitable remarks, in reference to the local acts of the last session of the Legislature, which directly interested those present.

The committee returned the following report of persons selected as delegates:

Maysville, No. 1.—Hiram T. Pearce, Richard Dawson, George Garrison, P. B. Van-Den, Dr. James Shackleford.

Maysville, No. 2.—James H. Hall, Emery Whittaker, John A. Keith, Lewis Long, E. C. Phister, W. L. Pearce.

Dover.—C. J. Fox, R. S. Anderson, Anderson Jennings.

Germantown.—E. Lloyd, W. T. Sallee, J. Mannen.

Washington.—Dr. H. C. Morgan, Thomas Downing.

Minerva.—Ben. Kirk, L. W. Bledsoe, Lewisburg.—Abner Hord, Peter Lashbrook, J. H. Rice.

Orangeburg.—W. D. Coryell, Dr. Cooper, David White.

Murphyville.—Smith Prather.

Sardis.—John Collins, William Forman, Mayslick.—W. W. Robb, Dr. A. H. Wall, L. W. Wheatley, John T. Sumrall.

The report of the committee was adopted, the meeting adjourned.

W. S. FRANK, Secretary.

The Magnolia Explosion!
The Magnolia explosion!—The Paris Kentuckian says: Mr. Parrish, of Madison, passed through this city last Saturday, on his way home from Pennsylvania. He informed us that he sold out his mules at retail at \$25 per head more than he could obtain from the wholesale buyers. The local traders there have made large profits buying lots from one drovers and retailing them through the county.

Pat Bowden has also returned from Pennsylvania. He reports that mules have lately advanced in price in Pennsylvania, but not to as great an extent as they have in Kentucky.

Col. Thos Johnson sends us a letter from Macon, Georgia, under date of March 12th. He says some of our feeders sharply over the knuckles, but says of their trading "It was all fair." He writes:

"I have had a long and hard trip, gone through the fiery furnace and come out badly scorched. I have lost money, and heavily at that. I marketed out, mostly myself, 250 head of horses and mules, since October last, which were bought early at the high and liberal prices I usually pay. When cotton was up to 25 and 30 cents, stock commanded high prices, but cotton fell and so did mules; and then we who had bought heavy lots of mules saw our mistake."

"A number of mule feeders from Montgomery and Bourbon, failing to sell at their high asking prices at home, drove their mules and horses to me into my barn. Hearing I was holding strong for saving prices, they quickly cut under me from \$50 to \$75 on the head, telling the people they fed and raised their mules, and could under sell. And, oh! how bad they wanted to go home to see mamma, or dear wife and children! While it was all fair, yet it was heavy on one who had 250 head, bo't at high figures. It is now over, and I am glad of it; for I would sooner go again to the war than undertake another such struggle. I am now in favor of these bally mule feeders driving their own mules in future, or that they should sell at fair prices at home."

R. L. Bowles who came in from New Orleans last Thursday, reports trade exceedingly dull. He brought 250 head of cattle with him, the results of his several months' trading in that section. We are indebted to Mr. Bowles for late New Orleans papers.

The New Orleans Courier—We take pleasure in welcoming to our exchange the list of Daily Courier, published at Evansville, Indiana, by our friend George W. Shanklin, Esq. The Courier exhibits laudable enterprise and is a sheet well worthy the liberal patronage of the Hoosier nation. It is Democratic in politics, and upholds the principles of the Constitution with vigor and judgment. In the leading editorial of the number before us, we recognize the style of our friend, Dr. Thos. E. Pickett, lately of Maysville, but who has recently been installed as associate editor in the Courier office. The editor of the Courier was frequently under obligation to Dr. Pickett for assistance rendered in the editorial conduct of this paper, and all his articles were marked by exquisite taste, fine literary execution, and a felicity of expression seldom equalled. As a belle letters scholar, a writer of tact and sprightliness, a keen and pungent wit, and a political orifice of high judgment, Dr. Pickett has no superior of his age in the West, and very few equals of any age in this country. We predict for the Courier under his auspices, a widespread popularity.

The Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York, under the guidance of that eminent financier, Hon. William C. Alexander, in President, has evinced a vitality and vigor so remarkable and a general success so unparalleled as to deserve special mention.

While its ratio of loss by death is nearly one-third less than the average of the other Companies, and its ratio of expense to total income is less than the average of the New York Companies, its increase of new business done in 1867 over that done in 1866, is larger than that of any other company.

Organized in 1850, and incorporated in eight years over \$100,000, its assets are now over \$1,000,000. The average size of its policies are larger than that of any other, showing that men of large means are investing in it to preference than any other company. It is carrying a smaller number of impaired risks than any of the older companies; with all these favorable conditions, its dividends have been entirely satisfactory to its policyholders. The new business of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York, Note Co., was \$1,000,000 in 1860, which is more than double its age, and very nearly equalled the new business of the Mutual Benefit and the New York Life, two note companies, combined, which are nearly three times as old as the Equitable, and have always been classed amongst the very first companies in the country. Such success, so providently achieved, marks the Equitable, as destined to become, within a few years, the leading Mutual Life Insurance Company in the world. The entire profits of the Equitable are divided with her policyholders annually, in cash.

The following passengers were left for California: Mrs. Ellen Eckleman, N. D. Ritter, and Col. C. Marshall, of Ky., all unmarried. Mrs. Wild and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Martin, and Mrs. A. N. Faison, slightly injured.

H. Abbott, Felicity, O., badly scalded; Thos. A. Curran, Dover, Ky., badly burned by a stove falling on him. A. T. Cox, of the Flemingsburg Democrat, slightly bruised, but his hurts are not serious. Martin P. Marshall, of Augusta, was blown into the water and swam a mile and a half before he was picked up. He is not dangerously injured.

Dick Wall, of this place, got tangled in a rope which was around his waist, and received some injuries from it. His shoulder also was bruised, but his hurts are not serious. Martin P. Marshall, of Augusta, was blown into the water and swam a mile and a half before he was picked up. He is not dangerously injured.

James McFarland, of Ripley, hurt; a colored man named Mirocks, both thighs broken; a deck-hand, name unknown, skull fractured and ribs crushed in, not expected to live; Frank Bruehl, of No. 16 Sycamore street, scalded.

The following passengers were left for California: Mrs. Ellen Eckleman, N. D. Ritter, and Col. C. Marshall, of Ky., all unmarried. Mrs. Wild and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Martin, and Mrs. A. N. Faison, slightly injured.

Jas. McFarland, Terre Haute, Ind., severely bruised. Everything was done to alleviate the pains of the sufferers, and foremost among the good Samaritans we observed "Doe Able," formerly of the Gift Engine Company, and Mr. Geo. Finale of the Panther.

We have just learned that Miss Bettie French, of Minerva, in this county, is reported among the missing.

Physicians, Minister, Lawyers and thousands of others, have used the White Fine Company for Throats and Lung Diseases and Kidney Complaints, and found it just what was wanted. It is truly a remarkable remedy.

We have just learned that Miss Bettie French, of Minerva, in this county, is reported among the missing.

For sale by J. J. Wood.

Democrat Precinct Meeting.

Friday, March 20th, 1868.

Pursuant to a previous notice, the Democrats of Mason county, met at the Court House in the city of Maysville, on Saturday the 21st day of March, 1868, for the purpose of selecting delegates to attend the District Convention, which will meet in Maysville, on the 4th day of May, 1868, for the purpose of selecting suitable candidates for circuit judge and commonwealth's attorney.

H. T. Pearce, Chairman of Democratic Executive Committee, called the house to order, and on motion of E. C. Phister was called to the chair, and W. S. Frank appointed Secretary, the Chairman then explained the object of the meeting.

On motion of Jos. K. Sumrall, that a committee of 11, one from each precent in the county be selected to suggest the required number of delegates from each precent to be sent to the District Convention to be held in Maysville, on the 4th day of April next. The motion carried, and then the chairman proceeded to select the committee, composed of the following persons:

Maysville Precinct, No. 1.—W. B. Baldwin, 2.—Jos. K. Sumrall, Washington, Minerva, Lewisburg, Orangefield, Germantown, Dover, Murphyville, Sardis, Mayslick, J. A. Slack, A. Bledsoe, J. B. Poyntz, Thor. Ordridge, Eli. Writt, T. A. Respass, Willis Berry, John Bland, John T. Wilson.

While the committee were out the chairman was called upon and made some very interesting and suitable remarks, in reference to the local acts of the last session of the Legislature, which directly interested those present.

On motion of Jos. K. Sumrall, that a committee of 11, one from each precent in the county be selected to suggest the required number of delegates from each precent to be sent to the District Convention to be held in Maysville, on the 4th day of April next. The motion carried, and then the chairman proceeded to select the committee, composed of the following persons:

Maysville Precinct, No. 1.—W. B. Baldwin, 2.—Jos. K. Sumrall, Washington, Minerva, Lewisburg, Orangefield, Germantown, Dover, Murphyville, Sardis, Mayslick, J. A. Slack, A. Bledsoe, J. B. Poyntz, Thor. Ordridge, Eli. Writt, T. A. Respass, Willis Berry, John Bland, John T. Wilson.

While the committee were out the chairman was called upon and made some very interesting and suitable remarks, in reference to the local acts of the last session of the Legislature, which directly interested those present.

On motion of Jos. K. Sumrall, that a committee of 11, one from each precent in the county be selected to suggest the required number of delegates from each precent to be sent to the District Convention to be held in Maysville, on the 4th day of April next. The motion carried, and then the chairman proceeded to select the committee, composed of the following persons:

Maysville Precinct, No. 1.—W. B. Baldwin, 2.—Jos. K. Sumrall, Washington, Minerva, Lewisburg, Orangefield, Germantown, Dover, Murphyville, Sardis, Mayslick, J. A. Slack, A. Bledsoe, J. B. Poyntz, Thor. Ordridge, Eli. Writt, T. A. Respass, Willis Berry, John Bland, John T. Wilson.

While the committee were out the chairman was called upon and made some very interesting and suitable remarks, in reference to the local acts of the last session of the Legislature, which directly interested those present.

On motion of Jos. K. Sumrall, that a committee of 11, one from each precent in the county be selected to suggest the required number of delegates from each precent to be sent to the District Convention to be held in Maysville, on the 4th day of April next. The motion carried, and then the chairman proceeded to select the committee, composed of the following persons:

Maysville Precinct, No. 1.—W. B. Baldwin, 2.—Jos. K. Sumrall, Washington, Minerva, Lewisburg, Orangefield, Germantown, Dover, Murphyville, Sardis, Mayslick, J. A. Slack, A. Bledsoe, J. B. Poyntz, Thor. Ordridge, Eli. Writt, T. A. Respass, Willis Berry, John Bland, John T. Wilson.

While the committee were out the chairman was called upon and made some very interesting and suitable remarks, in reference to the local acts of the last session of the Legislature, which directly interested those present.

On motion of Jos. K. Sumrall, that a committee of 11, one from each precent in the county be selected to suggest the required number of delegates from each precent to be sent to the District Convention to be held in Maysville, on the 4th day of April next. The motion carried, and then the chairman proceeded to select the committee, composed of the following persons:

Maysville Precinct, No. 1.—W. B. Baldwin, 2.—Jos. K. Sumrall, Washington, Minerva, Lewisburg, Orangefield, Germantown, Dover, Murphyville, Sardis, Mayslick, J. A. Slack, A. Bledsoe, J. B. Poyntz, Thor. Ordridge, Eli. Writt, T. A. Respass, Willis Berry, John Bland, John T. Wilson.

While the committee were out the chairman was called upon and made some very interesting and suitable remarks, in reference to the local acts of the last session of the Legislature, which directly interested those present.

On motion of Jos. K. Sumrall, that a committee of 11, one from each precent in the county be selected to suggest the required number of delegates from each precent to be sent to the District Convention to be held in Maysville, on the 4th day of April next. The motion carried, and then the chairman proceeded to select the committee, composed of the following persons:

Maysville Precinct, No. 1.—W. B. Baldwin, 2.—Jos. K. Sumrall, Washington, Minerva, Lewisburg, Orangefield, Germantown, Dover, Murphyville, Sardis, Mayslick, J. A. Slack, A. Bledsoe, J. B. Poyntz, Thor. Ordridge, Eli. Writt, T. A. Respass, Willis Berry, John Bland, John T. Wilson.

While the committee were out the chairman was called upon and made some very interesting and suitable remarks, in reference to the local acts of the last session of the Legislature, which directly interested those present.

On motion of Jos. K. Sumrall, that a committee of 11, one from each precent in the county be selected to suggest the required number of delegates from each precent to be sent to the District Convention to be held in Maysville, on the 4th day of April next. The motion carried, and then the chairman proceeded to select the committee, composed of the following persons:

Maysville Precinct, No. 1.—W. B. Baldwin, 2.—Jos. K. Sumrall, Washington, Minerva, Lewisburg, Orangefield, Germantown, Dover, Murphyville, Sardis, Mayslick, J. A. Slack, A. Bledsoe, J. B. Poyntz, Thor. Ordridge, Eli. Writt, T. A. Respass, Willis Berry, John Bland

THE FARMER FEEDETH ALL.

BY CHARLES G. LELAND.

My lord ride through his palace gate,
My lady scarce along in state,
The sage thinks long on many a thing,
And the maiden muses on marrying;
The minstrel harpeth merrily,
The sailor ploughs the roaming sea,
The huntsman kills the gazing deer,
And the soldier wars without a fear,
But fall to each what'er hefall,
The farmer he must feed them all.

Smith hammeth sherry red the sword,
Priest preacheth pure the Holy Word,
Dame Alles worketh broidery well,
Clerk Richard tales of love can tell,
The tap-wife sells her toasting beer,
Dan Fisher fished in the mere,
And country rustic stirs and shone,
With his fiddle and his fife,
But fall to each what'er hefall,
The farmer he must feed them all.

AGRICULTURAL.

THE PRODUCTION AND APPLICATION OF MANURE.
This is the subject for discussion before the Club this evening. Its importance will be realized when we state that the prosperity of any nation depends on its agricultural production.

One-third of the States in our Union to-day are bankrupt, and their people in a condition of destitution and starvation, on account of difficulties in the field of agricultural development. While the agriculturalists are approaching every variety of temperament and a soil spreading over more arable acres of prime richness than any other country, we have never at any time been self-producing, but have depended on the labors of foreign people for some of the necessary articles of daily consumption. At the present time, when thousands upon thousands are cut off from the market daily by the inability of shipyards and factories to meet mercantile business, to furnish the work, farm labor is scarce, and too dear to admit of any considerable development of the resources of the soil.

In their haste to get rich, and to avoid what they regard as the drudgery of farm life, the great mass abandon the broad field of industrial and national wealth, for the great mass of traffic, of their diversion to the factories so increase the mercantile productions as to be out of all proportion to the demand; and thus, uniting with other less foolish causes, is continually operating to produce those great convulsions which periodically oppress millions of people. There is but one way to avoid this embarrassment of misery, and that way is through the field of agriculture.

If ignorance and improvidence have exhausted our farms of the talents of a former fertility, it is the business of the new generation of cultivators to bring to their aid all the available influences of science and education, to restore it to something of its natural condition.

There is an old proverb which has here a special application. "What man has done, man must pay for." We have only to look to our successful cultivators for a practical demonstration of the fact, and poor farms can be made as rich and fertile as the broad acres of the Western prairies.

One man borrows \$2,000, with which he undermines his whole farm, and in twenty years is enabled to pay principal and interest, support his family, and many times double the value of his property. Another avails himself of the rich deposit of the islands and swamps, spreads over his barrens fields, till in the process of time it renders many acres as rich as a garden. Where barrenness and sterility so long prevail, we now see the golden grain waving for the harvest, or the fat Durham and beautiful Devons, feeding upon luxuriant grasses.

Another stocks the time-worn fields and plains with flocks of sheep, and follows them up with judicious cultivation, until the mullein and the herbs give place to the most numerous plants.

Still another, looking out over abandoned fields, proounds himself the question: Can this great barren waste be successfully covered with verdure? With mud and lime, plaster and phosphate, he composts and scatters the fine material over the freshly opened soil, and when he sows his seed applies plenty of clover, which takes root, penetrates the soil in every direction, and when turned up makes abundant material for the growth of future crops.

Some of the best farms in the State have thus been changed from barrenness to fertility. And yet, while these successful men have been coining dollars for themselves, and multiplying sources of wealth to great communities, thousands of farmers have plodded on in the old time-beaten track, hiring labor and growing crops on large fields, where manure usually diffused as to render it impossible to realize any crops. Ten per cent to give their farms a mechanical bushel of clover seed, they leprode the soil, which, when springing up, it is born away for other uses than the permanent improvement of the soil. They neither improve the soil, which has long been cultivated, nor do they generally drain and cultivate those numerous swales and swamps, which are often worth more than all the fields besides.

Indeed, the waste places, so long the abode of the frog and reptile, now lie the unappreciated and almost unknown resources of future agricultural developments. The large number of lands of sand barrens, which leach manures as a sieve, wastes water. This must will it till it holds every property of plants and grain, just as charcoal mixed with sand holds every impurity of water. It mellows the soil by drawing the sun's heat from the dark surface, and renders it light and porous. It attracts to itself those properties of the atmosphere which nourish vegetation, and thus, in a considerable measure, becomes the promoter of increased fertility. Much is not all that is necessary to renew worn-out lands, but it is of the first importance to the uplands, and almost indispensable to the renewing of sand plains.

Take a few hundred loads from these vast deposits every winter, to the buildings and fields. Let the same have as much as they can manufacture, the privy as much more, with the mud, which is a barrel of soap. Furnish the several yards of soap, all they can work up. Poultry will pay as well as swine if detached from flocks of 25 in a yard, and furnished with material to make stables to absorb ammonia and render the barn sweet. Spread it over the yard both winter and summer.

The spring will remove the compost in good season. Bring all these materials together, either in the yard or in the field where it is to be used, and commence mixing them together. Slack oyster shells lime with salt water, and mix it with the mud, which tends to decompose it, by producing chlorid of lime and carbonate of soda. Ashes and soot are also of the first value. Pound up bones and animal in; buy old horses and all dead animals for this purpose; gather all rotten and all refuse, and lay them up the decayed leaves around forests, rich turf wherever it is available, and make every contribution to this great mine of wealth.

Pure fat guano can be bought for twenty dollars a ton, and is the cheapest and best commercial fertilizer I have ever used. Let this article be diffused through the heap, and if the other ingredients don't get up heat, one will be sure to do it—penetrating with ammonia, from centre to circumference, every particle.

Here you have the human and animal waste of the farm, coarse hay, straw, leaves, turf, mud, salt, lime, plaster and animal decomposition, with the guano and crushed bones. It is sure to tell for years on any soil. It is so fine that you can spread it like ashes as a topdressing; put it in the drill for grain and roots to sprout through it, and when cultivated the soil of old orchards is soon as green as old trees with new vigor; and wherever the vine comes in contact with it, luxuriance is imparted to the foliage and the fruit is enlarged and deepened to a more luscious perfection.

The importance of lime to most of our soils cannot well be exaggerated. Twenty years ago shell lime brought to Cincinnati by the New-Haven, and North Hampton canals, there burnt, as feed on the land. Farmers will tell you to-day the effect of that lime is still manifested in the soil and crop. In the vicinity of lime kilns, the farmers are in the habit of drawing out the waste lime and spreading it on their grain fields. It is in the lime that the lime man, a man who where wheat will grow clover will not be wanting to enrich the soil. A mixture of lime, plaster and ashes, I have found to be a good manure, spread on a field of grain in the fall, to be followed with three or four quarts of clover in the early spring. This seed will wash into the frost cracks, and give a good account of itself after the grain is cut. It may be left on the field, or the grass seed or fed off. If turned under in the following season, for tobacco or wheat, it will prove sufficient for a good crop, with other manure for the tobacco, of course. Lime alone, to be followed with three or four quarts of clover in the early spring. This seed will wash into the frost cracks, and give a good account of itself after the grain is cut. It may be left on the field, or the grass seed or fed off. If turned under in the following season, for tobacco or wheat, it will prove sufficient for a good crop, with other manure for the tobacco, of course. Lime alone, to be followed with three or four quarts of clover in the early spring. This seed will wash into the frost cracks, and give a good account of itself after the grain is cut. It may be left on the field, or the grass seed or fed off. If turned under in the following season, for tobacco or wheat, it will prove sufficient for a good crop, with other manure for the tobacco, of course. Lime alone, to be followed with three or four quarts of clover in the early spring. This seed will wash into the frost cracks, and give a good account of itself after the grain is cut. It may be left on the field, or the grass seed or fed off. If turned under in the following season, for tobacco or wheat, it will prove sufficient for a good crop, with other manure for the tobacco, of course. Lime alone, to be followed with three or four quarts of clover in the early spring. This seed will wash into the frost cracks, and give a good account of itself after the grain is cut. It may be left on the field, or the grass seed or fed off. If turned under in the following season, for tobacco or wheat, it will prove sufficient for a good crop, with other manure for the tobacco, of course. Lime alone, to be followed with three or four quarts of clover in the early spring. This seed will wash into the frost cracks, and give a good account of itself after the grain is cut. It may be left on the field, or the grass seed or fed off. If turned under in the following season, for tobacco or wheat, it will prove sufficient for a good crop, with other manure for the tobacco, of course. Lime alone, to be followed with three or four quarts of clover in the early spring. This seed will wash into the frost cracks, and give a good account of itself after the grain is cut. It may be left on the field, or the grass seed or fed off. If turned under in the following season, for tobacco or wheat, it will prove sufficient for a good crop, with other manure for the tobacco, of course. Lime alone, to be followed with three or four quarts of clover in the early spring. This seed will wash into the frost cracks, and give a good account of itself after the grain is cut. It may be left on the field, or the grass seed or fed off. If turned under in the following season, for tobacco or wheat, it will prove sufficient for a good crop, with other manure for the tobacco, of course. Lime alone, to be followed with three or four quarts of clover in the early spring. This seed will wash into the frost cracks, and give a good account of itself after the grain is cut. It may be left on the field, or the grass seed or fed off. If turned under in the following season, for tobacco or wheat, it will prove sufficient for a good crop, with other manure for the tobacco, of course. Lime alone, to be followed with three or four quarts of clover in the early spring. This seed will wash into the frost cracks, and give a good account of itself after the grain is cut. It may be left on the field, or the grass seed or fed off. If turned under in the following season, for tobacco or wheat, it will prove sufficient for a good crop, with other manure for the tobacco, of course. Lime alone, to be followed with three or four quarts of clover in the early spring. This seed will wash into the frost cracks, and give a good account of itself after the grain is cut. It may be left on the field, or the grass seed or fed off. If turned under in the following season, for tobacco or wheat, it will prove sufficient for a good crop, with other manure for the tobacco, of course. Lime alone, to be followed with three or four quarts of clover in the early spring. This seed will wash into the frost cracks, and give a good account of itself after the grain is cut. It may be left on the field, or the grass seed or fed off. If turned under in the following season, for tobacco or wheat, it will prove sufficient for a good crop, with other manure for the tobacco, of course. Lime alone, to be followed with three or four quarts of clover in the early spring. This seed will wash into the frost cracks, and give a good account of itself after the grain is cut. It may be left on the field, or the grass seed or fed off. If turned under in the following season, for tobacco or wheat, it will prove sufficient for a good crop, with other manure for the tobacco, of course. Lime alone, to be followed with three or four quarts of clover in the early spring. This seed will wash into the frost cracks, and give a good account of itself after the grain is cut. It may be left on the field, or the grass seed or fed off. If turned under in the following season, for tobacco or wheat, it will prove sufficient for a good crop, with other manure for the tobacco, of course. Lime alone, to be followed with three or four quarts of clover in the early spring. This seed will wash into the frost cracks, and give a good account of itself after the grain is cut. It may be left on the field, or the grass seed or fed off. If turned under in the following season, for tobacco or wheat, it will prove sufficient for a good crop, with other manure for the tobacco, of course. Lime alone, to be followed with three or four quarts of clover in the early spring. This seed will wash into the frost cracks, and give a good account of itself after the grain is cut. It may be left on the field, or the grass seed or fed off. If turned under in the following season, for tobacco or wheat, it will prove sufficient for a good crop, with other manure for the tobacco, of course. Lime alone, to be followed with three or four quarts of clover in the early spring. This seed will wash into the frost cracks, and give a good account of itself after the grain is cut. It may be left on the field, or the grass seed or fed off. If turned under in the following season, for tobacco or wheat, it will prove sufficient for a good crop, with other manure for the tobacco, of course. Lime alone, to be followed with three or four quarts of clover in the early spring. This seed will wash into the frost cracks, and give a good account of itself after the grain is cut. It may be left on the field, or the grass seed or fed off. If turned under in the following season, for tobacco or wheat, it will prove sufficient for a good crop, with other manure for the tobacco, of course. Lime alone, to be followed with three or four quarts of clover in the early spring. This seed will wash into the frost cracks, and give a good account of itself after the grain is cut. It may be left on the field, or the grass seed or fed off. If turned under in the following season, for tobacco or wheat, it will prove sufficient for a good crop, with other manure for the tobacco, of course. Lime alone, to be followed with three or four quarts of clover in the early spring. This seed will wash into the frost cracks, and give a good account of itself after the grain is cut. It may be left on the field, or the grass seed or fed off. If turned under in the following season, for tobacco or wheat, it will prove sufficient for a good crop, with other manure for the tobacco, of course. Lime alone, to be followed with three or four quarts of clover in the early spring. This seed will wash into the frost cracks, and give a good account of itself after the grain is cut. It may be left on the field, or the grass seed or fed off. If turned under in the following season, for tobacco or wheat, it will prove sufficient for a good crop, with other manure for the tobacco, of course. Lime alone, to be followed with three or four quarts of clover in the early spring. This seed will wash into the frost cracks, and give a good account of itself after the grain is cut. It may be left on the field, or the grass seed or fed off. If turned under in the following season, for tobacco or wheat, it will prove sufficient for a good crop, with other manure for the tobacco, of course. Lime alone, to be followed with three or four quarts of clover in the early spring. This seed will wash into the frost cracks, and give a good account of itself after the grain is cut. It may be left on the field, or the grass seed or fed off. If turned under in the following season, for tobacco or wheat, it will prove sufficient for a good crop, with other manure for the tobacco, of course. Lime alone, to be followed with three or four quarts of clover in the early spring. This seed will wash into the frost cracks, and give a good account of itself after the grain is cut. It may be left on the field, or the grass seed or fed off. If turned under in the following season, for tobacco or wheat, it will prove sufficient for a good crop, with other manure for the tobacco, of course. Lime alone, to be followed with three or four quarts of clover in the early spring. This seed will wash into the frost cracks, and give a good account of itself after the grain is cut. It may be left on the field, or the grass seed or fed off. If turned under in the following season, for tobacco or wheat, it will prove sufficient for a good crop, with other manure for the tobacco, of course. Lime alone, to be followed with three or four quarts of clover in the early spring. This seed will wash into the frost cracks, and give a good account of itself after the grain is cut. It may be left on the field, or the grass seed or fed off. If turned under in the following season, for tobacco or wheat, it will prove sufficient for a good crop, with other manure for the tobacco, of course. Lime alone, to be followed with three or four quarts of clover in the early spring. This seed will wash into the frost cracks, and give a good account of itself after the grain is cut. It may be left on the field, or the grass seed or fed off. If turned under in the following season, for tobacco or wheat, it will prove sufficient for a good crop, with other manure for the tobacco, of course. Lime alone, to be followed with three or four quarts of clover in the early spring. This seed will wash into the frost cracks, and give a good account of itself after the grain is cut. It may be left on the field, or the grass seed or fed off. If turned under in the following season, for tobacco or wheat, it will prove sufficient for a good crop, with other manure for the tobacco, of course. Lime alone, to be followed with three or four quarts of clover in the early spring. This seed will wash into the frost cracks, and give a good account of itself after the grain is cut. It may be left on the field, or the grass seed or fed off. If turned under in the following season, for tobacco or wheat, it will prove sufficient for a good crop, with other manure for the tobacco, of course. Lime alone, to be followed with three or four quarts of clover in the early spring. This seed will wash into the frost cracks, and give a good account of itself after the grain is cut. It may be left on the field, or the grass seed or fed off. If turned under in the following season, for tobacco or wheat, it will prove sufficient for a good crop, with other manure for the tobacco, of course. Lime alone, to be followed with three or four quarts of clover in the early spring. This seed will wash into the frost cracks, and give a good account of itself after the grain is cut. It may be left on the field, or the grass seed or fed off. If turned under in the following season, for tobacco or wheat, it will prove sufficient for a good crop, with other manure for the tobacco, of course. Lime alone, to be followed with three or four quarts of clover in the early spring. This seed will wash into the frost cracks, and give a good account of itself after the grain is cut. It may be left on the field, or the grass seed or fed off. If turned under in the following season, for tobacco or wheat, it will prove sufficient for a good crop, with other manure for the tobacco, of course. Lime alone, to be followed with three or four quarts of clover in the early spring. This seed will wash into the frost cracks, and give a good account of itself after the grain is cut. It may be left on the field, or the grass seed or fed off. If turned under in the following season, for tobacco or wheat, it will prove sufficient for a good crop, with other manure for the tobacco, of course. Lime alone, to be followed with three or four quarts of clover in the early spring. This seed will wash into the frost cracks, and give a good account of itself after the grain is cut. It may be left on the field, or the grass seed or fed off. If turned under in the following season, for tobacco or wheat, it will prove sufficient for a good crop, with other manure for the tobacco, of course. Lime alone, to be followed with three or four quarts of clover in the early spring. This seed will wash into the frost cracks, and give a good account of itself after the grain is cut. It may be left on the field, or the grass seed or fed off. If turned under in the following season, for tobacco or wheat, it will prove sufficient for a good crop, with other manure for the tobacco, of course. Lime alone, to be followed with three or four quarts of clover in the early spring. This seed will wash into the frost cracks, and give a good account of itself after the grain is cut. It may be left on the field, or the grass seed or fed off. If turned under in the following season, for tobacco or wheat, it will prove sufficient for a good crop, with other manure for the tobacco, of course. Lime alone, to be followed with three or four quarts of clover in the early spring. This seed will wash into the frost cracks, and give a good account of itself after the grain is cut. It may be left on the field, or the grass seed or fed off. If turned under in the following season, for tobacco or wheat, it will prove sufficient for a good crop, with other manure for the tobacco, of course. Lime alone, to be followed with three or four quarts of clover in the early spring. This seed will wash into the frost cracks, and give a good account of itself after the grain is cut. It may be left on the field, or the grass seed or fed off. If turned under in the following season, for tobacco or wheat, it will prove sufficient for a good crop, with other manure for the tobacco, of course. Lime alone, to be followed with three or four quarts of clover in the early spring. This seed will wash into the frost cracks, and give a good account of itself after the grain is cut. It may be left on the field, or the grass seed or fed off. If turned under in the following season, for tobacco or wheat, it will prove sufficient for a good crop, with other manure for the tobacco, of course. Lime alone, to be followed with three or four quarts of clover in the early spring. This seed will wash into the frost cracks, and give a good account of itself after the grain is cut. It may be left on the field, or the grass seed or fed off. If turned under in the following season, for tobacco or wheat, it will prove sufficient for a good crop, with other manure for the tobacco, of course. Lime alone, to be followed with three or four quarts of clover in the early spring. This seed will wash into the frost cracks, and give a good account of itself after the grain is cut. It may be left on the field, or the grass seed or fed off. If turned under in the following season, for tobacco or wheat, it will prove sufficient for a good crop, with other manure for the tobacco, of course. Lime alone, to be followed with three or four quarts of clover in the early spring. This seed will wash into the frost cracks, and give a good account of itself after the grain is cut. It may be left on the field, or the grass seed or fed off. If turned under in the following season, for tobacco or wheat, it will prove sufficient for a good crop, with other manure for the tobacco, of course. Lime alone, to be followed with three or four quarts of clover in the early spring. This seed will wash into the frost cracks, and give a good account of itself after the grain is cut. It may be left on the field, or the grass seed or fed off. If turned under in the following season, for tobacco or wheat, it will prove sufficient for a good crop, with other manure for the tobacco, of course. Lime alone, to be followed with three or four quarts of clover in the early spring. This seed will wash into the frost cracks, and give a good account of itself after the grain is cut. It may be left on the field, or the grass seed or fed off. If turned under in the following season, for tobacco or wheat, it will prove sufficient for a good crop, with other manure for the tobacco, of course. Lime alone, to be followed with three or four quarts of clover in the early spring. This seed will wash into the frost cracks, and give a good account of itself after the grain is cut. It may be left on the field, or the grass seed or fed off. If turned under in the following season, for tobacco or wheat, it will prove sufficient for a good crop, with other manure for the tobacco, of course. Lime alone, to be followed with three or four quarts of clover in the early spring. This seed will wash into the frost cracks, and give a good account of itself after the grain is cut. It may be left on the field, or the grass seed or fed off. If turned under in the following season, for tobacco or wheat, it will prove sufficient for a good crop, with other manure for the tobacco, of course. Lime alone, to be followed with three or four quarts of clover in the early spring. This seed will wash into the frost cracks, and give a good account of itself after the grain is cut. It may be left on the field, or the grass seed or fed off. If turned under in the following season, for tobacco or wheat, it will prove sufficient for a good crop, with other manure for the tobacco, of course. Lime alone, to be followed with three or four quarts of clover in the early spring. This seed will wash into the frost cracks, and give a good account of itself after the grain is cut. It may be left on the field, or the grass seed or fed off. If turned under in the following season, for tobacco or wheat, it will prove sufficient for a good crop, with other manure for the tobacco, of course. Lime alone, to be followed with three or four quarts of clover in the early spring. This seed will wash into the frost cracks, and give a good account of itself after the grain is cut. It may be left on the field, or the grass seed or fed off. If turned under in the following season, for tobacco or wheat, it will prove sufficient for a good crop, with other manure for the tobacco, of course. Lime alone, to be followed with three or four quarts of clover in the early spring. This seed will wash into the frost cracks, and give a good account of itself after the grain is cut. It may be left on the field, or the grass seed or fed off. If turned under in the following season, for tobacco or wheat, it will prove sufficient for a good crop, with other manure for the tobacco, of course. Lime alone, to be followed with three or four quarts of clover in the early spring. This seed will wash into the frost cracks, and give a good account of itself after the grain is cut. It may be left on the field, or the grass seed or fed off. If turned under in the following season, for tobacco or wheat, it will prove sufficient for a good crop, with other manure for the tobacco, of course. Lime alone, to be followed with three or four quarts of clover in the early spring. This seed will wash into the frost cracks, and give a good account of itself after the grain is cut. It may be left on the field, or the grass seed or fed off. If turned under in the following season, for tobacco or wheat, it will prove sufficient for a good crop, with other manure for the tobacco, of course. Lime alone, to be followed with three or four quarts of clover in the early spring. This seed will wash into the frost cracks, and give a good account of itself after the grain is cut. It may be left on the field, or the grass seed or fed off. If turned under in the following season, for tobacco or wheat, it will prove sufficient for a good crop, with other manure for the tobacco, of course. Lime alone, to be followed with three or four quarts of clover in the early spring. This seed will wash into the frost cracks, and give a good account of itself after the grain is cut. It may be left on the field, or the grass seed or fed off. If turned under in the following season, for tobacco or wheat, it will prove sufficient for a good crop, with other manure for the tobacco, of course. Lime alone, to be followed with three or four quarts of clover in the early spring. This seed will wash into the frost cracks, and give a good account of itself after the grain is cut. It may be left on the field, or the grass seed or fed off. If turned under in the following season, for tobacco or wheat, it will prove sufficient for a good crop, with other manure for the tobacco, of course. Lime alone, to be followed with three or four quarts of clover in the early spring. This seed will wash into the frost cracks, and give a good account of itself after the grain is cut. It may be left on the field, or the grass seed or fed off. If turned under in the following season, for tobacco or wheat, it will prove sufficient for a good crop, with other manure for the tobacco, of course. Lime alone, to be followed with three or four quarts of clover in the early spring. This seed will wash into the frost cracks, and give a good account of itself after the grain is cut. It may be left on the field, or the grass seed or fed off. If turned under in the following season, for tobacco or wheat, it will prove sufficient for a good crop, with other manure for the tobacco, of course. Lime alone, to be followed with three or four